REGISTERED No. 70—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,713.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		November 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave Tuticorin 9
,, Ratnagherry	2	,, Colombo 10
,, Vingorla	2	,, Galle 11
,, Goa	3	,, Nerapatam 14
,, Carwar	3	,, Pondicherry 15
,, Mangalore	4	,, Madras 17
,, Cannanore	5	,, Cocanada 19
,, Tellicherry	5	,, Vizagapatam 20
,, Calicut	6	,, Bimlipatam 20
,, Beypore	6	,, Gopanlpore 21
,, Cochin	7	,, False Point 22
,, Alleppy	7	Arrive CALCUTTA 24

Cargo for Straraore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Bey ore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. Gayer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

Oct. 1873.		Nov. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSSEH	12
,, Kurrachee	28	,, Fao	12
,, Guadur	29	,, Bushire	13
,, Muscat	31	,, Bahrein	14
Nov.		,, Linga	19
,, Bunder Abbas	2	,, Bunder Abbas	21
,, Linga	4	,, Muscat	23
,, Bushire	6	,, Guadur	25
,, Koweit	8	,, Kurrachee	28
,, Fao	8	Arrive BOMBAY	Dec. 1
,, Mahomerah	8		
Arrive BUSREH	9		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. Gayer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th October 1873, at 2 P.M. She will call at Veraval, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi in the Gulf of Cutch.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY, Limited, will DESPATCH the Steam Ship "CALCUTTA," 863 tons, 120 H.P., Commander HENDERSON, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, at 4 P.M., for Aden and Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 12	0 6	0 8	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	,, 3 0 0
Third Class	,, 1 8 0
Horses	,, 4 0 0
Carriages	,, 4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BROWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

SYED COOTBOODIN, at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th November 1873. This steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 2 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£60	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 20th October 1873.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, KILLING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or References for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 27th October, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (3,726 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain W. C. Agoote, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

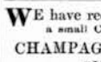
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th October 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



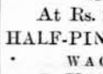
THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NUBIA, (2,695 tons and 450 H.P.) Capt. W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st October 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.



THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

PESHAWUR	3,702 Tons,	September 25th, to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,548 Tons,	October 2nd, to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons,	,, 9th, to Calcutta,
DECCAN	3,12 Tons,	,, 16th, to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons,	,, 23rd, to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons,	,, 30th, to Bombay,
DELHI	3,178 Tons,	November 6th, to Calcutta,

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at	Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs.	25 per dozen.
E. R. Mego & Co.'s Red Seal		,,
Do. Vino de Pasto		,,
J. Sandbach & Son's	Rs. 17 &	,,
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal		,,
M. F. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry		,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils	Pts.	,,
Do.	Qts.	,,
Do.	Magnums	,,
Arthur H. Browning's	Qts.	,,
J. Sandbach and Son's	Pts.	,,
Do. do.	Pts.	,,
BRANDY—Baynal & Co.'s Superior		,,
CLARET—Montheuil Frane Fils Aine		,,
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868		,,
Chateau Delorme Margaux		,,
R. R. Mego & Co.'s St. Estephe		,,
Do. Margaux		,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1873.

WE have received per S.S. "CATHAY" a small Consignment of

CHAMPAGNE—CARTE BLANCHE, SIBADEY'S BRAND,

At Rs. 24 per dozen Quarts.

HALF-PINTS OF CHAMPAGNE, WACHTER'S BRAND,

In Hampers of 2 dozen each, Rs. 27 per Hamper.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 8th Oct.

WINES, &c., CONSIGNED TO

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

SHERRIES—Page and Sandeman's Dry Pale, Yellow Seal	at Rs. 22 per dor.
Fine Amontillado	28 ,,
Ashlumer's Amontillado	24 ,,
SPARKLING HOCKS & MOSELLES, Beckhard and Sohne's	30 ,,
STILL RHINE WINES—Hockheimer do.	25 ,,
Rauenthaler, J. B. Astor.	24 ,,
Moselblumchem do.	26 ,,
Geisenheimer do.	28 ,,
CHAMPAGNES—A. Collin's Fleur de Sillery	20 ,,
Carte Blanche, very superior.	30 ,,
CLARETS—Direct from Bordeaux, strongly recommended— Haut Barsac	14 ,,
Chateau Belair	14 ,,
Chablis	15 ,,
Chateau Leoville and Monton	20 ,,
Chateau Bauzan	25 ,,
Chateau Lafitte	40 ,,
BRANDY—Fine Cognac in quarter casks.	
STOUT—Guinness, bottled by Burke	at Rs. 6 per doz.

CHOICE SELECTED AUSTRALIAN WINES.

JAMES T. FALLON'S celebrated PRIZE WINES from the famous Murray Valley Vineyard, AUSTRALIA, superior in soundness and purity to any European Wines at the same price.

Shiraz, Reisling, Muscat, and Hermitage, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Rampart Row, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

		Rs.
MARCBRUNNER	per doz. quarts	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,, ,,	32
Ditto	,, pints	17
RAUENTHALER	,, quarts	24
RUDESHEIMER	,, ,,	22
Ditto	,, pints	12
NIERSTEINER	,, quarts	20
BODENHEIMER	,, ,,	16
OPPENHEIMER	,, ,,	20
GEISENHEIMER	,, ,,	18
Ditto	,, pints	10
RIESLING	,, quarts	15

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

10 ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,

FOR CONSUMPTION IN HOT CLIMATES NO OTHER WINES CAN SURPASS, AND VERY FEW CAN EQUAL, GERMAN WINES.

Th. BICHE LAIOUR'S CELEBRATED

BRANDIES,

AT REDUCED RATES.

WHITE LABEL.	GREEN LABEL.
Rs. 18 per dozen.	Rs. 20 per dozen.

CASH ON DELIVERY.

JUST RECEIVED, A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

EAU DE STUTTGART,

A most delicious Toilette Requisite, and vastly superior to any

EAU DE COLOGNE.

Per Box of ½ dozen Bottles	Rs. 5
Per Dozen ditto	,, 9

IMPORTED ONLY BY

J. NEUBERG.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,

CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.

LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, Muslin Scarfs, Eau-de-cologne, plateclwares, Prince shirts, soap, candles and oil colour, and few cases of Tobacco, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, BEST PLATED WARE, &c. (Without Reserve.)

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., sale commencing at 2 P.M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms a quantity of sundry fancy goods, plated ware, &c., consisting of leather-bound medicine chests, homopathic medicine chests with directions book in morocco case, Bailey's and Maw's enemas, stethescopes, minim measures, ether sprays, tubulers in cases, speculum in case, 3 rae flexus, lancets of sorts, hot air pump in leather and paper boxes, O'Connell's and Maw's double and single feeding bottles, air pillows, double and single trusses, Cath ter's elastic, real meerschaum pipes in cases, cigar holders, briarwood pipes in cases, cigar cases, Nepaulese trays, liquor flasks, smelling bottles, boxes for cosmetic working, powder puff boxes bed-pans, glass bottle filters, 1 do tie prepared cuives' teads, pewter pots, smelling bottles, fancy gas jars with golden covers, glass percolators, hem electro-plated tea urns, double and single curry dishes, egg stan., coffee pot, pickle stands with 3 cut jars, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room :—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 Cases Printed Scarfs.
3 Bales Twine.
A Handsome Mail Phaeton Brand new onitable for 1 Horse.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A First-rate Aden Cow with Calf, perfectly quiet, gives 7 seers milk daily, will be sold to the highest bidder.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. KILLARNEY, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING, and DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Killarney.

Bombay, 21st October 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE PAKOKH, deceased, who died at Belgaum on the 12th day of September 1873, and to whose Estate LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION with the WILL annexed were on the 14th day of October, instant, granted to NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE FARUCKH, one of the Executors of the said deceased, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, are required to send particulars of their Claims on or before the 20th day of November next to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, and that at the expiration of such last mentioned period the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the whole of the Assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have received notice.

All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the said deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the Undersigned without delay.—Dated this 20th October 1873.

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Attorneys to the Administrator of the Estate of Nowrojee Byramjee Parukh, deceased.

WANTED, a few good JOBBING COMPOSITORS.—Apply personally at this Office.

CHARLES KINLOCH & CO.

AGENTS,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

	Per doz.
WHITE CATALAN—Full bodied, mellow, rich, nutty flavour, equal to Madeira	Rs. 14
RED CATALAN—Rich, full bodied Wine, equal to fine old Port, remarkable for its restorative and strengthening properties	14
NIERSTEIN—First quality Hock, Prize Medal, Paris, 1867	22
CHABLIS—Superior quality, specially recommended	18
AMONTILLADO SHERRY—Fine Amber Wine, recommended	18
VIRGIN SHERRY—Dry pale, extremely delicate	17
DIAMOND SHERRY—Pale old, with great flavour	24
CROWN AMONTILLADO—Very old and dry	26
DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT—Superior quality, recommended	22
MEDOC CLARET—First quality, very fine	12
ST. JULIEN CLARET—superior at or dinner Wine	24
CHAMPAGNE—Comet Brand. Special dry for India, very fine	28
Do. Pints	16
SPARKLING MOSELLE MUSCATEL	28
Do. Pints	16
BRANDY—Three Star. Finest Pale Cognac. "India Selected"	27
ROYAL COGNAC BRANDY—Recommended	19
BRANDY—Rayband's one Star, very superior old. Raynaud's Cognac is of a dry nutty character, and we recommend it in preference to all others	27
WHISKY—Kinloch Irish, Special quality, Bottled in Ireland. Having compared it with the most highly valued Brands, we can confidently say that no Irish Whisky superior to it is sold at any price	24

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD, OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the receipe was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

MANILLA CIGARS.—A very choice importation of number twos, such as are rarely met with. "They are superb."—*Recent letter from a Connoisseur.*

Per Box of 100—Rs. 8.

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is *infallible* in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL IS OPEN.—Mr. DeSOUZA, the first settler of this rance, will be prepared to receive Visitors on moderate charges, and promises to give his Patrons satisfaction.

The Clarendon is delightfully situated and lies opposite to the Water Hand, and is centrical to all the Points, with beautiful view and river breezes.

There are detached Bungalows for Families.

Mr. DeSOUZA has many BUNGALOWS to LET.

Bungalows taken care of at Rs. 30 a year each.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior attaches are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some HOUSES to LET, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

NEW STOCK FOR THE COLD SEASON, 1873-74.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

BEG to call special attention to the large choice their STOCK now offers, the Goods being of the best quality. The prices quoted will be found to compare most favourably with those of Home Houses.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks "Half Dressed"	9 8	10 8
Super do. do. do. Dressed	11 8	13 0
Ex-Super do. do. Balbruggan Finish	18 0	20 0
Fancy Striped Cotton, Neat Washing Colors	14 0	16 0
Superfine do. do. do. do.	16 0	18 0
Best Lisle Thread	25 0	28 0
Do. do. Fancy Stripes	27 0	31 0
Real Balbriggan Embroidered Silk	28 0	32 0

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS.

SHRINKLESS AND VERY SOFT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Colors Assorted Shades	15 8	17 8
Super Drabs and Browns, Fine Saxony	17 8	19 8
Extra Super, Medium and Dark Drabs, delightfully Soft and Elastic	21 0	24 0
Superfine Drab, Neat Violet Stripes	24 0	27 0
Real Scotch Lambs Wool, Stout a very good sock for Sportsmen	21 0	24 0
Pure Black Silk Socks for Dress per pair	7 0	8 8
Spun Silk, Plain Colors do.	5 8	6 8
Fancy Stripes, the latest Designs	5 8	6 8

KNICKBOCKERS FOR SPORTSMEN.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Ribbed Merino, all Shades	4 12	5 8
A Super quality, very Stout and Soft	5 12	6 8

NEW MATERIALS FOR SHIRTS.

	Per Half Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH, the genuine material, cool, shrinkless and absorbing, Plain Colours or neat Fancy Stripes	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, made with a comfortable Collar attached, all the New Patterns just to hand fast Colours	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, a strong useful Shirt, neat Fancy Stripes, made as above	22 8	25 0
BEST LONG CLOTH, with the new high Three-fold Front for Indian washing, best Irish Linen	28 0	3 18
FINE LONG CLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs	22 8	25 0
SPUN SILK, a delightful texture, a large choice for selection printed to our order	66 0	74 0
SILK AND WOOL, this is the best material made, the texture in equal quantities, Plain or Fancy Colours. Thoroughly Shrunk	52 0	58 0
SUPERIOR WOVE FLANNELS, of best Saxony Wool ; this is a texture made to our order, very soft and comfortable ; a large selection in all Colours	49 0	55 0
DRESS SHIRTS, with plaited or fancy embroidered Fronts, from each	7 8	8 8

Special Note.—Two hundred dozens of perfect Fitting Shirts are now kept on hand to meet the increasing demand.

THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS,

With extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.

	Per Dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, Strand, Haymarket, Stand-up	6 0	7 0
The Dux, Harford, Stand-up, Turned Corner	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End, Turned Down	6 0	7 0
The West-End... { Made with neat Cambric Tie / attached for wear with } The Dux { Wool Shirts	6 8	7 8
Best Linen Cuffs (Falls)	11 0	12 8

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GENERAL PURVEYING AND MARKET SUPPLY COMPANY.

TEMPORARY OFFICES :—8, HORNBY ROW.

The Objects of the General Purveying and Market Supply Company.—It has been regretted by many members of the community of Bombay that nothing practical has resulted from the recent discussions upon butlers and their bazaar charges. This Company is intended to meet this regret, and the promoters have no doubt that they will be largely supported by the public when the nature of their undertaking becomes known, because they cannot think that any scheme will be neglected which tends to reduce household expenditure and the worry and annoyance which are caused by the present system of butler-purveying. Summarised, the objects of the Company are these—to supply daily, at a very cheap rate, families, gentlemen's messes, hotels and boarding and lodging-house keepers with superior market articles, including not only food and fruit and vegetables, but fodder and grain for cattle : also, to land, ship, and pass through the Custom House parcels, baggage, or packages, and to deliver the same, at a low charge, at any place within the limits of the city or its harbour.

The Methods by which the General Purveying and Market Supply Company intend to Conduct Business.—A payment of Rupees Five per annum will entitle the public to the benefits which this Company seeks to effect. When this sum is paid the payer will be registered as a regular customer, and an "order book" will be left at his house, wherein are to be entered all orders, with remarks or instructions respecting the quantity or kind of provisions or fodder which may be required. These order books will be collected each afternoon by the Company's servants, to whom also special instructions may be given. Early next morning the books will be returned, together with the articles ordered in them ; and, in order to check the Company's accounts, a memorandum containing particulars of the articles supplied will accompany the "order book." The Company will render its accounts monthly ; and payments are to be made on or before the 10th of the month, otherwise interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged.

Those who are not regular registered customers of the Company—that is, have not paid the annual charge of five rupees—may however be accommodated by the Company if they are satisfactorily known to it, or give good references. A reasonable charge (which will not exceed ordinary retailers' profits) will be made for the delivery of the bazaar supplies which those unregistered persons may order the Company to send to their residence. An account of the supplies delivered during the month will be rendered at the commencement of the succeeding month, and, as in the case of registered customers, payment must be made before the tenth of that month, otherwise a charge at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be added to the account.

Casual customers may also be accommodated by the Company if they send their orders in good time to the Company's office, accompanied by cash to the extent of at least one-fourth of the probable value of the ordered supplies. These supplies will be delivered in the morning, when the balance due upon their purchase, which will be seen from a memorandum that shall accompany the supplies, must be paid, otherwise the amount which originally accompanied the order shall be forfeited, and the supplies ordered shall not be delivered up.

Parcels, baggage, &c., which the public wish to be delivered within the city or harbour can be sent to the Company's offices or handed to the person who may be in charge of any of the Company's vans for carrying the market supplies. Receipt forms acknowledging the articles which are to be delivered will lie in the said offices, and may be had from the said persons in charge of the supply vans ; and the sender is asked to see that he is provided with one of those receipt forms properly filled up, because otherwise the Company cannot hold itself responsible for the safe delivery of the parcel or baggage which may be entrusted to it. As it may be inconvenient for many people to send a parcel, or baggage, to the Company's offices, or deliver it to a supply-van keeper, the Company will send for the parcel or the baggage if instructions be sent to that effect. The Company will pay careful attention to orders either for the delivery of the morning bazaar supplies or of parcels, baggage, &c.

Advantages to Customers.—The Company believes that the advantages which its scheme offers will be easily perceived by the public. By dealing with wholesale produce merchants, to Company will be able to deliver market supplies at the residence of its customers at as cheap a rate as these could be obtained in shops or at the stall-sides. And while this will be the care, the supplies will be of the best quality. At present boys, butlers, and cooks are found to be not the best judges of food, considering what they put upon the table ; and to make this state of matters a little better than it is, the Company intends to engage daily qualified men to select and purchase the best provisions and fodder that can be obtained in Bombay. Servants are also suspected of over-charging, and here again the Company hopes to be able to do away with any annoyance arising from this source. Nothing beyond the Crawford Market stall rates will be charged, and as the market supplies are to be delivered by the Company to its customers free of any charge, a saving, and a considerable saving too, will be effected by them upon such items as cooly hire, bazaar-boy's wages, pony or buggy hire for butler, and so on.

The Supply of Oilman Stores, Wines, &c.—The Company

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY, 21st OCTOBER.

MARKET closed on account of the Dewalee Holiday.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10⅝d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 29/32d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10 1/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 7/16d. to ½d.
Credits, do. ..... 1s. 10½d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10 11/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99 11/16.
Do demand ..... 110⅛ to 3/16

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 223.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½ to ⅝
Four & half per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Publi Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid, up of 1871 and 1872	92½
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9-6
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107⅝
Gold Lex	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

MARKET closed for the holidays. The Queen of Ceylon has been chartered, Cochin to London, one tin oil £3-12-6, rest measurement £3-5-0. The William Fairbairn proceeds to Calcutta in ballast.

London — Cotton / Cases / Seeds — No ships.
Liverpool — Iron Shipe Cotton £2 5s. 0d.; Wooden Ships £2 0s. 0d. nominal; Myrabolams £2 0s. 0d.; Coir bills £1 10s. 0d.; Seeds £1 17s. 6d.
Havre — Cotton / Coffee — No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London £3 0s. 0d.
Venice £2 15s. 0d.
Trieste £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool £3.
Havre Cotton £3.
Liverpool via Suez Canal — Wheat £2 15s. 0d.; Seeds £2 15s. 0d.; Cotton £2 15s.
China — Steamer Cotton Rs. 22 per ton; Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest; Sailing Ships Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta — Salt Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET closed on account of the Dewalee Holiday.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
19,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	772½
1,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	365
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	180
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 n.
40,000	200	all	2½p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	122
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	210-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
.....	£20	109-1-3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10-0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19-5-1	⅜ .	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 67	Colaba Land Co.	1,375
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Prere Land & Pier Co., Ld.	106
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	910
5,000	1, 0	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	285

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,085
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	all	60	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	67*	Bombay United	1,245
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	50p.s	Dharumsey Spinning	1,700
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jeeraj Ballo Mills	1,190
2,500	1,000	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,345
800	1,0 0	8	10 p.c	Muranjee Spinning	1,240
900	2,500	all	150p.c	Oriental	3,400
600	2,500	400	60p.c	Royal	1,050
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soondardas Spinning	1,375

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	3,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Colton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	5,300
200	2,500	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,050
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	275
200	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,000
350	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	4,800
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	425
200	1,0 0	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	625
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,000
250	5,000	1,400	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	800
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	525 xd
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,5 0	1,350	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	80 p.c.	Vic. Col. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
1,000	50	all	45 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics Bl'ge Co.	25
.....	500	all	45 p.c.	Preacher & Co	425
600	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—21st Oct., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20th Oct., 7-43 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 52 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st Oct., 11-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 20th Oct., 10-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 52 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st Oct., 11-47 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 9 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 21st Oct., 4-30 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 40 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 20th Oct., 7-40 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 33 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 20th to 8 P.M. of the 21st October is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 27	0 7
,, Galle	one in	0 51
,, Kurrachee	0 45	0 10
,, Madras	2 15	0 5

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Killarney (s) / Venetia (s)	O'Neill / Angove	Liverpool, Sept. 20. / Calcutta, Oct. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Travancore (s) / Warrior / Fathe Salam	Eastley / Laut / Halliday	China, &c. / Kurrachee. / Madras.

The Ship William Fairbairn, Ferguson, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Venetia, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21st OCTOBER.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia (s) 278 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s) 760 bags gingellyseed, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia (s) 1325 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.
Arabia (s) 296 bags gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s) 41 chests opium, Rampurtab Callocram; 14 chests opium Jairaz Peerbhoy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 19.

Cumberlege, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

OCTOBER 20.

Dick, Captain, 11th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Meean Meer.
Garnett, Major, 11th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Clifford, Captain, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Watson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

OCTOBER 21.

Hill, Apothecary, Bengal Subordinate Medical Department, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 20.

Combe, Colonel, 18th N. I., to join, to Rajcote.

OCTOBER 21.

Montgomery, Major General, to join, to Mhow.
Chick, Lieutenant, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 18.)

The following Surveyors are promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st instant:—

Messrs. Peter Henry William Brady and Patrick Augustus George Cowley.

Mr F W Lyall, Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for three months, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No 54, dated 11th ult.

Mr H A W Fanshawe, an Asst Supt of the 2nd grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th Sept 1873.

Leave for three months to study the native languages is granted to Mr Asst Engr W Eckstein, attached to the 2nd Chuckrata Division, Military Works, with effect from the 12th September 1873.

Mr J Barron, Asst Engr, 1st grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination on the 1st September 1873, and the Departmental Standard Examination on the 4th October 1873.

Mr W W Shanks, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Indus Tunnel Division of the Rawulpindee District, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st Oct 1873.

With reference to Government of India, P W Depot Notification, appointing Mr James Condor, Exe Engr, 3rd grade, and posting him to the Neemuch (State) Railway, this officer reported himself at Indore on the 27th Sept 1873, afternoon.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 18th October 1873.

The following are the dates on which the several corps warned for the Camp of Exercise should reach the Camp:—

Marching.

2nd Dec. 1873. 3rd Hussars, one Squadron.
2nd ,, D Battery C Brigade R H A.
2nd ,, One Field Battery from Kirkee.
3rd ,, E Battery 9th Brig R.A.
3rd ,, 2nd Foot, 1st Bat.
3rd ,, 28th Regt N I.
4th ,, 1st Regt N Li Cav.
4th ,, Poona Horse.
4th ,, One Field Battery from Kirkee.
4th ,, 4th Rifles N I.
4th ,, 11th Regt N I.
5th ,, One Field Battery from Kirkee.
5th ,, 2nd Company N A.
5th ,, 56th Foot.
5th ,, One Regt N I from Poona.
5th ,, 13th Regt N I.
6th ,, One Regt British Infy from Poona.
6th ,, One Regt N I from Poona.
6th ,, 14th Regt N I.
6th ,, 19th Regt N I.
7th ,, 20th Regt N I.

Nos. 1 and 3 Companies Sappers and Miners will move out previously as required.

By Rail.

2nd Dec. 1873, Head Quarters 60th Foot.
4th ,, 83rd Foot.
5th ,, Detachment 60th Foot.
6th ,, One Regt British Infy from Poona.
6th ,, One Regt N I from Poona.

As these dates have been fixed in order to economize carriage as much as possible, they should be strictly adhered to.

When the troops have assembled, full column carriage, 30 elephants (or equivalent in camels), 230 camels, 600 mules, will be reserved to meet requisitions on occasions of movements of troops from the Standing Camps for drill purposes or manœuvres. This carriage will be placed under the orders of the Qr Mr Genl's Dept, and all requisitions for it must be authorized by an Asst of the Dept.

When not required for the above purposes, this carriage will be available for employment by the Commissariat Dept on requisition.

The Commd Dept will provide separately the carriage that may be required in that Dept for conveyance of rations, &c.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 4th October 1873.

With the approval of H M. the C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

16th Royal Hussars.—Capt Boyce Albert Combe, from the 21st Hussars, to be Capt, vice Frederick, who exchanges. Dated 3rd Oct 1873.

21st Hussars.—Capt Charles Edward Frederick, from the 16th Royal Hussars, to be Capt, vice Combe, who exchanges. Dated 3rd Oct 1873.

Barrackpore.—His Excellency is pleased to appoint Capt G F Graham, S C, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Waterfield. Dated 4th Oct 1873.

Col W. H. Lowther Benl Inf, recently returned from furlough, is, at his own request, posted to Jubbulpore, for general duty.

That portion of G O C C dated 5th May 1873, p. 211, transferring Col H R Drew, S C, from Umritsar to Jullundur for general duty, is cancelled.

Lieut Col G A Galloway, Bengal Cavy, doing duty at Secunderabad, is, at his own request, transferred to Lucknow, for general duty, and will join the latter station on the expiration of his present leave.

Lieut Col E W E Walker, R A, having been transferred to Barrackpore for duty, he is directed to proceed from Meerut, to join at the public expense.

Lieut Col H F Brooke, 109th Foot, Asst Adjt Genl, is transferred from the Sirhind to the Lahore Division, and will join his post at Meean Meer, on the return to duty of Col W M Cafe, v c.

Maj A Seagrim, Ben S C, is transferred from Jubbulpore to Rawulpindee, for general duty, and directed to join the latter station without delay, at the public expense.

Capt (Bt Maj) C E Bates, S C, is, at his own request, transferred from the 2nd Goorkha Regt to the 32nd N I, for duty.

Capt W D Palmer, Ben S C, is, at his own request, on return from furlough, attached to the 10th N I for duty, and directed to join.

Capt F J S Whiteside, Deputy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, 3rd Circle, whose tour of staff service will expire on the 21st October 1874, will, with the sanction of Government, continue to act in that capacity until the end of the next Annual Course of Musketry drill and practice, or until further orders.

Capt J E Waller, General List, Infantry, is transferred from the 9th to the 41st N I, for duty, and directed to join at once at the public expense.

Vety Surgn C. W. Gillard, doing duty at Campbellpore, is directed to proceed to Umballa, and assume veterinary charge of the horses of the 11th Hussars.

Erratum—In the disposition of the Royal Arty for the Camp of Exercise at Rookee, for C Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, read B Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

R H A—Lieut Col G R Brown, (F Brigade,) to Murree and Rawulpindee, from the 15th Sept to the 15th Dec, on medical certificate.

Vet Surg J Ferris, (E Bat A Brigade,) to Simla, from the 18th Sept to the 17th Nov, on medical certificate.

4th Hussars—Lieut and Adjt J W Lay, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

5th Lancers—Maj M P Blake, to Dalhousie and adjacent hills, from the 1st to the 30th Oct, on private affairs.

11th Hussars—Maj J A Dyer, (Paymaster) to remain at Simla, from the 13th Sept to the 1st Nov, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

1st Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lieut W B Macdonald, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 1st Nov 1873 to the 1st January 1874, in extension.

8th Foot, (1st Batt)—Maj and Local Lieut Col W F A Colman, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot, (1st Battn.)—Capt (Brev Maj) J O Travers, (Aide-de-Camp to General Officer Comdg Meerut Division,) to remain at Calcutta, from the 15th Oct to the 8th Nov, in extension.

21st Foot, (1st Battn)—Lieut R C Temple, from the 5th Feb to the 15th August 1,73, in extension of the leave granted by G O C C 4th Dec 1872, p 800.

37th Foot.—Lieut J H Layard, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

53th Foot.—Lieut F Drew, to Murree and Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot—Lieut G G Baker-Cresswell, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Bengal Staff Corps—Col G W M Hall, C B, (Comdt 3rd Ben Cav,) to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 17th Sept to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Maj R J Walker, (Wing Officer 17th N I,) to Bombay, from the 20th Sept to the 30th Oct, to appear before a medical board.

Capt G F Graham, (late in charge of Government Cattle Farm, Hissar,) to Mussoorie and Simla, on private affairs, from the 10th July to the 15th Oct.

Capt A J C Birch, (Brigade-Major, Fort William,) for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Nov. 15	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 4	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Oct. 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	7 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Dec. 1
,,	Nov. 3	,,	,, 8
,,	,, 10	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 24	,,	,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the curren year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Nov. 4	Tuesday	Dec. 16
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 30
,,	Dec. 2	,,	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year:—

Saturday Nov. 15 Saturday Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below:—

	Regular dates.		Supplemental dates.	
M	day Oct. 27	Monday	Nov.	3
,,	Nov. 24	,,	Dec.	1
,,	Dec. 22	,,	,,	29

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

24th	Oct. 1873.	14th	Nov. 1873.	18th	Dec. 1873.
27th	,, ,,	17th	,, ,,	12th	,, ,,
31st	,, ,,	*21st	,, ,,	15th	,, ,,
3rd	Nov. ,,	24th	,, ,,	*19th	,, ,,
*7th	,, ,,	28th	,, ,,	22nd	,, ,,
10th	,, ,,	1st	Dec. ,,	26th	,, ,,
		*5th	,, ,,	29th	,, ,,

* Persian Gulf steamers.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the R. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under:—

Monday Oct. 27 Monday Nov. 24

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1th June last, will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. Afternoon Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Russeora, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	5½ A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only. For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sersoor	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Cutch, Kattiawar, and Kutch	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M. for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Pundor. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna 1½ to 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ¼ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price 3 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALSHE—October 15th, at Ganesh Khind, Poona, the wife of Jas. Franklin Walshe, Telegraph Master in charge H. E. the Governor's Offices, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TICEHURST—October 20th, at Ahmednuggur, Frances Anne Ticehurst, the beloved wife of Surgeon Major W. Ticehurst, 13th Regiment N. I., aged 30 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLANCHETT—October 17th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. James Blanchett, of a son.

WALKER—October 16th, at Meerut, the wife of Veterinary Surgeon Walker, 15th (The King's) Hussars, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BERRILL—NUNN—October 15th, at Hoshungabad, by the Rev. Father Balmand, John Melville Berrill, District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, to Annie Isabel, daughter of E. C. Nunn, Esq., Collector of Inland Customs. No Cards.

GOLDIE—CUMBERLEDGE—October 7th, at All Saints', Nagpore, by the Rev. G. T. Carruthers, M. A., James Ord Goldie, Madras Staff Corps, to Florence Cecilia Henrietta, daughter of Major-General B. Cumberledge, late of the Madras Light Cavalry.

NOTICE.

THE HON'BLE MRS. DEANE will be happy to receive VISITORS at a GARDEN PARTY at Government House, Parell, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, from 5 to 7 p.m.

J. P. E. JERVOISE, Captain,
A. D. C in Waiting.
Govt. House, Parell, 21st Oct. 1873.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1873.

SINCE the Hydraulic Lift Dock at Hog Island was brought into such unpleasant notoriety in April last, when the French steamer crashed into it amidst cries of *sacreblue* from its crew, our "White Elephant" has been as it were under the veil. It has not been forgotten that it lies there, with its two ruined pillars, but people have thought of it only to shrug their shoulders, and to dismiss the unpleasant subject as quickly as possible. While the Lift was building people were wont to speak of it with some enthusiasm; it seemed as if some pride were felt in our having in the "centre of the universe" what was called the "largest Hydraulic Dock in the world," in fact that it was quite meet that such a city as Bombay, the "second city of the Empire," should possess this grand dock; and in their wonder at the immensity of the work most people seemed to have forgotten to ask themselves the question, is this thing to be of use? But when once it was nearly finished people commenced to put that question, and every one looked to his neighbour for an answer. Still, it was a grand thing for Bombay to have the largest Hydraulic Lift Dock in the world, and "great expectations" of it were by no means uncommon. But ever since that rainy day in April last year, when the spirits of so many of Bombay's business men were as effectually damped by the disappointment of going to see a Dock inaugurated and returning without having seen anything but evidences of squabbles between the contractors and officials, as their bodies were drenched by the monsoon rains, the Dock has been a *bête noir*. The proceedings of that day were the straw—they should count for something rather heavier than a straw, *mais n'importe*—that broke the camel's back, and since then there has been no hope of the Great Hydraulic Lift Dock at Hog Island. It was only after that miserable day that it seemed to dawn upon the Government that they were the unhappy possessors of the gigantic construction, and in their just indignation at being saddled with an expenditure of about £400,000 they demanded information from His Grace the Duke of Argyll as to who had made them the unwilling owners of such a white elephant. The reply to this question was elicited from Mr. Thornton when he gave evidence before the East India Finance Committee—namely, that it had been arranged to send out the Hydraulic Dock to Bombay on representations made to the Secretary of State by a gallant R. E. officer now amongst us, Captain Sherard Osborne, and the gentleman at the head of the Public Works Department, India Office. To pursue its history a little further, in the early part of the present year it was suggested by the Superintendent of Marine that as the Lift must be worked frequently, whether in process of docking or not, to prevent its costly and delicate apparatus from becoming rusted and useless, it should be placed at the disposal of the public, and in order to give it a chance of earning a livelihood vessels were to be accommodated at a rate equal to one-half of what was charged in the Government Dockyard. In the two months that ensued between then and the calamity caused by the running of the "Ducouedic" on to the platform of the dock four vessels were placed on the dock—

	About	H.P.	Length.
The Wolverine, R. N. Cotterette	1,900 tons	400	270 feet.
The Sind paddle vessel	410	180	185

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship William Fairbairn, 1 293 tons, Captain A. Ferguson, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steamer Arethusa, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Saturday the 18 h instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Travancore, 1,185 tons, Captain C. H. Eastley, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail and the following cargo:—1,930 chests opium, 575 bales cotton, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Cooper as passengers for Singapore.

The s.s. Tern, 1,307 tons, Captain A. Petrovich, sailed on the 20th instant for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Liverpool—Mr. Peter M'Lachlan, Mr. Adam Crawford, and Mr. W. Reynolds. For Suez—Mr. Seed Heimar, Mr. J. Moses, and Mr. Aga Abdool Ally. For Aden—Thirteen deck passengers.

The s. s. Killarney, 1,069 tons, Captain H. O'Neill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (September 20th) via the Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. O'Neill, daughter and son, Colonel Watson and two Misses Watson, two Misses Sweetenham, Major and Mrs. Garnett and child, Mrs. Davids, daughter and child, Miss Monille, Miss Lambining, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McHenry, Captain and Mrs. Clifford and child, Mrs. Chnio, Dr. P. deFabeck Ossermy, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. S. Knowls and three children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. T. Mudge, Rev. Mr. Maunsell, Mr. T. Scott, Mr. Gutteridge, Dr. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. F Fox, and Mr. Robertson.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, 1,738 tons, Captain W. E. Angove, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with the China Mail and the following cargo:—From Hongkong—12 boxes gold leaves, 1 box rupees, 1 box gold bars, 2,255 bags sugar candy, 10 packages silk, 85 boxes preserves, 187 packages sundries. 682 packages merchandise, 1 bag nutmegs and 23 packages unknown. From Calcutta—28 bags goods, 200 bags patch leaves, and 10 bags pepper roots. From Singapore—25 bales patch leaves and 5 coils Manilla rope, and goods. Packages of sugar, rice, tobacco, &c., for different ports in Europe, which will be carried in the same bottom. She brought the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr. H. Coorverjee and servant and Mr. Trimble. From Singapore—Mr. Abdool Ally Rahiman and two natives.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water.		October.		Low Water.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.			H. M.	Ft. In.
11 36 m	4 11	Wednesday ... 22	{	5 47 m	4 4
			{	5 54 a	6 11
0 17 m	6 3	Thursday 23	{	6 16 m	4 1
0 1 a	6 10		{	6 18 a	7 1
0 5 m	6 2	Friday 24	{	6 46 m	3 7
0 26 a	4 7		{	6 46 a	7 2
1 25 m	4 0	Saturday 25	{	7 21 m	2 11
0 57 a	4 1		{	7 21 a	7 1
2 5 m	5 7	Sunday 26	{	7 59 m	2 2
1 32 a	3 5		{	8 1 a	6 4
2 54 m	4 9	Monday..... 27	{	8 46 m	1 5
2 13 a	2 7		{	8 47 a	5 6
3 47 m	4 0	Tuesday 28	{	9 41 m	0 11
3 7 a	1 11		{	9 42 a	4 8

Moon—New. 21st. 3h. 5m. p.m.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

From a statement submitted to Government by Mr. Wyllie, Acting Commissioner of Customs, we observe that during the month of September last 10,151 6/4lbs. (25,896 bales,) of the aggregate value of Rs. 26,44,936 were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports. 2,339,168 lbs., valued at Rs. 21,74,493, were shipped to Liverpool; 814,384lbs, valued at Rs. 80,900, to Havre; 174 832lbs., valued at Rs. 48,475, to Trieste; 235,200lbs., valued at Rs 63,000 to Naples; 1,087,772lbs., valued at Rs. 2,78 058, to Hongkong; and 168lbs, valued at Rs. 80, to the Maldives.

CABUL NEWS.

(Delhi Gazette.)

2nd October.—The Ameer addressed the Khans and Chiefs who were present in Durbar as follows:—

'How often have I desired you to collect your sowars on the former terms of payment and to leave for Buddukshan; but you seem to have no wish to obey my order. I now command you to leave Afghanistan with your families and to go wherever you please.'

3rd.—The Sirdars, Khans, and Chiefs whom the Ameer met yesterday, held a meeting today to discuss the matter mentioned above. They said that the Ameer's chief object in making these proposals is to see them banished; they have no money to buy horses and to employ men, and they cannot therefore please the Ameer by complying with his request. The Ameer they added, has banished and punished his own brothers and relatives, and now he is bent on having the chief residents and Khans of Cabul ruined.

4th.—The Ameer desired the Sipah Salar to pay off the arrears of pay due to the Cabul troops on the arrival of Syed Noor Mohamed Shah, who will arrive shortly, and to send eight battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery to Jellalabad to punish the Shinwarees.

5th.—It is reported that the Ameer is not going to pay the troops from his own treasury. Some treasure is expected from Hindustan *via* Kooram, and that will be used for paying the arrears and for other purposes. The regular and irregular troops are assembled in Cabul, but no one knows to what place they will be ordered.

6th.—The following news has been given by an arrival:—

"The Russian authorities at Charjoee have issued orders to the inhabitants of the Merv district who have fled to other places to come and settle in their own villages. Some of them have returned and have received khillats."

7th.—The following news from Oorgunge has been given by a merchant:—

"The Russian Governor at Oorgunge has restored the Meer of that place to the Hakoomut. It has been stipulated that the Meer is to pay the expense of the Russian troops stationed there for seven years. The troops which had been sent to Yamoot have suffered reverses. A number of men have been killed and wounded."

CLIPPINGS FROM CHARIVARI.

Our caustic Calcutta contemporary is to hand with customary punctuality. We clip the following from his columns:—

Science Misapplied.—A steam thug.

CONTRIBUTION FOR "STRAY FEATHERS."
Notes on mares' nests, by Sir G. C.

LEGAL NOTE.

Gray's Inn has, it seems, of late years, been shunned by students for the Bar. This is because, among the pleasant fields of learning, they prefer other pastures to graze in.

LOAFING.

A Poona baker lately presented the Editor of the *Statesman* with some bread and cakes. This was on the principle of giving to those who have. *Statesman* had already come in for loaves—and fishes. Further information can be obtained at the Bengal Secretariat.

"GUARANTEED TO TACKLE ANYTHING."

Wilkins having invested in a few "casters" from a regimental pack, tries them at a bagged jackal which he has incautiously released behind the cook-house. The jackal escapes, while the hounds scent the chops, much to the Bowarchee's consternation.

ONE THING WANTING.

How appropriate was the name of the prelate who met the English pilgrims at Paray-le-Monial the other day! He was the Bishop of Bray. Not quite so appropriate was the method in which we are old the pilgrims went in procession about the town. It was "in fours." It *should*, surely, have been "on all fours."

AGGRAVATING, RATHER!

Young Lady and Gentleman who particularly want to have a private conversation.

Gent. (to little girl)—"Mary dear, run and play in the garden." Mary (who objects)—"No, I'm busy." Gentleman—"What are you doing?" Mary—"I'm drawing." Gentleman—"No you're not." Mary.—Yes, I am. I'm drawing conclusions."

PUTTING A FINE POINT ON IT.

The *North-West Herald*, writing of the retired ornament of the Bombay Civil Service who has recently been fined in Jersey for a disgraceful offence, says that he was at one time in the Bombay Secretariat, which, if Secretaries among the Ducks are anything like those among the Dutchers, renders quite credible the *Herald's* subsequent remark that "He was a voluminous but not even an intelligible writer." But we scarcely follow the *Herald* when it goes on to say "therefore he was always aiming at point, and never succeeded in anything except in being gross." Well, if he became gross, he did succeed in one point—*carbon-point*.

SPEAKING BY THE CARD.

It is always gratifying to hear of some new means for diminishing our sufferings from heat, and though a good many of them seem to come to nothing, there is always the chance that the last new one may, after all, turn out something more than a nine-days' wonder. We should therefore like further particulars of a new instrument of refrigeration which seems to have come into use in the Western Presidency. It is all described in the following sentence of the *Times of India's* Poona sporting correspondent. Describing the last day of the late races there, he says—"A bright and lovely afternoon, cooled by a delicious breeze and a well-filled card, gave promise of a very pleasant winding-up to the races." So that it seems that, not satisfied with delicious breezes over there, they have supplemented these efforts of Nature with some preparation of cardboard in order to make life more endurable. "A well-filled card" suggests a dance programme with all the dances appropriated to charming partners, but then, again, that's suggestive of anything but coolness, so that we must own to some perplexity in the matter, and request further particulars as to these new cooling cards, what they are filled with, and how. Bombay, ahead as usual, will no doubt oblige us.

MEN AND THINGS WE HAVEN'T OFTEN SEEN IN INDIA.

An officer of a British regiment who intended stopping more than "a year or so."

A young lady who acknowledged to being able to "speak the language."

A Civilian who thought of the travelling allowance when remarking on his fondness for camp in the cold weather.

An article "at English price, plus a small per centage" that wasn't excessively dear.

A Competition-wallah who did not, in his heart, pity the want of capacity of all his superiors.

A Baboo ("or whose carelessness we must apologize") who was not the sole cause of a paid bill being sent you a second time.

A "station correspondent" who wrote sense or English.

A General Order that was in force six months without being cancelled.

A military committee who knew anything about what they reported on.

An ice machine that did not break down on the hottest day.

A lady who had not "refused several offers" before she married.

A horse advertized for sale which was'nt "believed to be sound."

Two officers of a native regiment dressed alike.

And lastly—Any one who could read *the Indian Charivari* without being amused.

FASHION IN THE ZENANA.

We don't see why a contemporary should poke fun at Mr. Beveridge for having said, in the Dacca Report "Natives of the better classes have often been reproached with shutting up their women and not educating them; but I confess that if native ladies were to come out in public, I do not see how their parents or husbands could afford to pay for the increased cost of their clothing." Messrs. Ram Chunder and Khudabukhsh are quite right to keep their better halves shut up, we say. Does any one suppose that if these ornaments of their country, who are good enough to flitter us by wearing trousers and patent leather boots, were to let out their dusky charmers, the latter would not be ten times more assiduous in copying the European fashions of their sex than their lords are in copying ours? Fancy having to provide Dolly Varden, high-heeled shoes, chignons, and all the rest of the materials that go to make up a fashionable young lady, for not one, but two or three, or may be half a dozen Mrs. Ram Chunders or Mrs. Khudabukhshes? Very probably their husbands don't understand half of what they read in the English papers, and complacently extract into their own, as if they knew all about it, but they no doubt have made out that women's dress is ruination just now in England, and they are, we repeat, perfectly wise in keeping their wives, who, by all the rules of nature, should be even more imitative creatures than they themselves from the chance of running riot at the mill-n'r's. Now, could any British husband, knowing what his own burdens are in this respect, conscientously persuade his native brethren to incur them in an indefinitely aggravated form? We should like to know how many in their heart of hearts, think we should have much better times if we followed the native practice.

PUNCTILIOUS COURTSHIP.

The other night with Fanny Gray
I had a slight flirtation,
And sent her early the next day
A note of admiration (!)

I had not very long to wait
For a kind answer from her;
It did not quite decide my fate,
'Twas but a cautious *comma*. (,)

I thought this showed a ready wit,
And as I'd set my soul on
Possession of the saucy chit,
I sent a *semicolon*. (;)

She took the hint, and paused two days;
And thinking me a Solon,
Soon grew quite learned in love's ways,
And answered by a *colon*. (:)

I let *three* weeks go by, and then,
In joyful expectation
Of an acceptance from her pen,
Sent *the interrogation*. (?)

She wasn't in such mighty haste
To vow to be my wife on
So short a notice, so she traced
As sole reply a *hyphen*. (-)

I paused a month, and then I wrote,
In language most pathetic,
A sailing, rhyming *farewell* note
She knew 'twas *parenthetic*. ()

But still she thought it best to seem
To acquiesce, and, (very odd
As such a course dull souls may deem)
To our writing put a *period* (.)

She knew this to a point would bring
The matter, and she reasoned right,
I went and bought a wedding ring,
And sent it her that very night.

"Your last, my love, a *point* contained,"
I wrote, "and that's a circle's centre:
It means that I my point have gained,
And that you're willing now to enter

With me the matrimonial round,
Where no more stops are to be found."
You all of course know what she then did,
So our punctilious courtship ended.

CAPTURE OF SLAVES IN THE MOZÁMBIQUE CHANNEL.

We have received the following particulars from the Foreign Office.

On August 4th, Her Majesty's ship Briton, Captain Malcolm, arrived at the Port of D'Urban, Natal, having on board 113 slaves captured from a dhow in the Mozambique Channel, 63 of the captured slaves were children under 12 years of age. These slaves were landed on the following day under charge of Colonel B. P. Lloyd the Protector of Indian Immigrants, and were lodged in commodious and well ventilated barracks, with boarded floors, and sufficient windows, which had been constructed by the Colonial Government in anticipation of immigrants from St. Helena.

The slaves were provided with clothing and wholesome food, and rapidly recovered from the effects of the over-crowding and famine which they suffered whilst on the dhow. It has been proposed to the Colonial Government by Colonel Lloyd that the children should form the nucleus of an industrial school, to be trained in the English language, and to some branch of industry, with a view to being hereafter apprenticed for a term of years to fitting masters at a premium which shall assist to recoup the initial outlay incurred; and pending the settlement of this question, it has been decided that the children shall remain under Government charge.

The men will be assigned to Government and the women to approved parties as domestic servants.

An investigation was held as to the circumstances attending the original shipment of these slaves, and it was proved from their depositions (1) that they had been kidnapped and otherwise collected, months previously to sailing, with the sanction of one "Umkuba Muntu," a Chief under Portuguese rule, from the coast lying in the immediate vicinity of the town of Mozambique; (2) that the same "Umkuba Muntu" who it must be remarked visits and is visited by white people, and moreover reports to the Portuguese authorities, is in the habit of "collecting" slaves himself, as also of sanctioning slave-hunting in the districts under his rule; (3) one dhow at least has lately run successfully from the same district, and four were still loading with slaves about the end of July last; (4) that according to Mozambique opinion Zanzibar is the motive money power in promoting the slave-trade from "Umkuba Muntu's" Coast.

It is quite probable that the active measures lately adopted in Zanzibar waters have driven many Arabs to seek for other outlets for the slave-trade in the Portuguese territory, but it appears to be a striking anomaly that the Mozambique Government, which at the present moment is placing every difficulty in the way of a most legitimate labour-immigration from Delagoa Bay to Natal, should permit a thriving slave traffic to take place within a few miles of its head-quarters under the auspices of one of its appointed Chiefs.

The fate of the shipment of the captured slaves having been almost within sight of the town of Mozambique clearly demonstrates the utter powerlessness of the Portuguese Government to put a stop to the illegal sale of their so-called subjects.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(Overland China Mail, Sept. 27.)

JAPAN.

The American brig Admiral from Yokohama to Shanghai was lost on the 29th August off Oosima. Three of the crew were drowned. The German barque Charlotte Christine from Vladivostock to Chefoo was also wrecked on the 30th August, her Captain and family and the crew being rescued by the Russian man-of-war Vitiaz and taken to Nagasaki. The new Custom house at Yokohama is nearly finished. Five national Banks are to be established in lieu of the trading guilds hitherto existing. The missionary discussion has subsided. It is alleged that the Japanese will themselves seek redress from the Formosa authorities for inhumanity shewn to ship-wrecked Japanese on that coast.

CHINA.

The detentions at the Wusung bar appear to be on the increase. Tremendous floods are again reported from Tientsin; the plain between that and Taku is entirely under water and great loss of life and property is said to have occurred. At Newchwang similar inundations have occurred: impelled by starvation, many of the peasantry have turned bandits. The Commissioner of Customs (Mr. E. C. Taintor) had a brush with them while on a recent excursion. The surplus taxes hitherto levied by the northern mandarins to meet their expenses have been reduced to a system. Levies beyond a certain amount will be deemed extortion. Large numbers of ponies are being exported from Tientsin to Shanghai. A European named Ford is being tried for shooting a Chinaman at Hankow. The evidence as to provocation is conflicting; he is said to have borne a very good character previously. The Russian steamer Alexander tea laden from Hankow to Shanghai caught fire on the 5th instant. She was detained 13 hours at Chinkiang by Customs formalities although anxious to proceed to discharge her partially burned cargo; much comment has been excited by the circumstance. A very interesting memorial to the Emperior from Li Hung Chang, recommending that the Grand Canal be disused for tribute-bearing junks and that the rice be in future transported by steamers, has been made public. Heavy North-Eastern gales prevailed last week on the China Coast. An acrobatic troupe of a dozen Japanese women are exhibiting at Shanghai and attracting much attention; they write, sew, spin, play the lute, etc., etc.—all with their toes. Mr. W. F. Mayers, Chinese Secretary to H. B. M. Legation, has returned to Chefoo.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO.

The report from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce just published contains an interesting appendix on the subject of the Coast survey. The Pier and Godown Company has definitely wound up, two liquidators having been appointed. The Lighthouse works on the Lanmocks are said to be progressing rapidly. Disturbances have taken place at Chek-hom, a port on the West Coast in consequence of the imposition of the Pakhoi tax. A heavy gale prevailed on the 20th, and slight injuries were inflicted on the praya wall, boat-house, &c. The Correspondence of the Chamber of Commerce with the telegraph companies as to the unsatisfactory working of the Shanghai line has been made public. It thoroughly endorses the opinions expressed in this and other journals. Changes have taken place in the Commissionerships of Customs at Canton, Swatow, Taku, Newchwang, Foochow, and Shanghai. An action for breach of promise of marriage has been brought against Mr. T. I. Bowler by a Chinese girl—the first ever brought by a native; the case was dismissed on the ground of insufficient evidence. The triennial examination commences at Canton in about 10 days; over 10,000 students will compete. A piratical attack has been made on a junk on the Canton river, and ten of her passengers were thrown overboard and drowned; the pirates were subsequently captured by a Chinese steam gunboat.

The *Nagasaki Express* says:—"A mutiny took place on board of the British barque Antipodes on the 30th. It appears that the Captain after clearing the vessel went on board accompanied by the pilot, intending to proceed to sea. On ordering the crew to weigh anchor they refused to obey orders. Coolies were sent for to get the vessel out of the harbor, but were prevented by the crew and assaulted. The officers and pilot, who then interfered, were attacked with all available weapons, and a general battle ensued. The chief mate jumped overboard and swam to another vessel after receiving a severe cut in the face. The constable was sent for, and succeeded in putting four of the crew in irons. On the following day these were brought before H. B. M. Consul and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the Japanese jail. The U. S. gunboat Saco arrived on the 31st from Chefoo, and was to leave shortly for Yokohama.

Captain Lloyd, of the British ship Glasgow, which arrived on the 27th ultimo from Cardiff with coals, has been under examination before the Police Magistrate here, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in having caused the death of one of the seamen of the ship by harsh treatment while at sea. Though the magistrate dismissed the charge, it would appear from the evidence that there was a great deal of hard-heartedness, if not absolute cruelty, in the way the man was treated.—*Straits Times.*

From the *Penang Gazette* of the 20th instant, we learn that considerable excitement and indignation had been caused in the place by the blowing up of the Tanku Muntri's house on the morning of the 18th instant. The outrage is said to have been committed by a band of about 150 Chinese, (some say 300) who suddenly surrounded the house, shot down and stabbed the police watchman, who however managed to escape to the Pitt Street Police Station via Chulia Street and gave the alarm. Meantime the Chinese placed a number of powder bags beneath the house, laid a train, and blew up half the house. Five of the inmates were more or less injured but none killed. Thirteen persons have been arrested as having been concerned in the outrage.

PUNISHMENT OF THE LAROOT RIOTERS.

The following account of the engagement between the Thalia and Midge and the Chinese rioters in Larout is from the *Penang Gazette* of the 27th September:—

"In accordance with the intention announced in our last issue, H. M. S. Thalia met H. M. S. Midge at the mouth of the Laroot River, on the night of the 19th instant, and after a consultation between the Captains of the two vessels, the Midge and the Rajah Mantri's Yacht proceeded up the River early on the morning of the 20th, towing the boats which were destined to take part in the intended action. At about eleven o'clock preparations were made for going into action; the boats left the Midge, led by the galley of the Thalia under Captain Woolcombe's command, to attack the stockade; the Midge opened fire immediately, and the Chinese in the stockade returned it, assisted by the guns from three heavy war junks which were anchored close by. Shortly after, the Rajah's yacht with Captain Grant in command steamed close up to the fort and anchored. The Midge in the meantime, somehow or other, owing we believe to a change of the tide, got ashore and was for a time exposed broadside on to the fire of the enemy. A boat was immediately sent out with an anchor under Mr. Ellis of the Thalia, who laid it out in the most plucky manner, under the fire of the stockade, and the vessel was taken out of her dangerous position. At about two o'clock all the boats were mustered under the shelter of the Rajah's yacht and she steamed up into a favourable position, where at a given signal a simultaneous attack was made on the fort, the stockade, and the junks. The scene which ensued is described as being more than ordinarily exciting and brilliant. Captain Woolcombe led the attack, and was seen standing in the stern sheets of his boat waving his drawn sword, urging his men on, the boats propelled as fast as muscle and eagerness could, were soon up to the positions that they were respectively to attack. The assault is stated to have been most daringly made. The Chinese fought to the last, but were no match for the impetuous onslaught made upon them by the blue jackets, and one after another the forts, the three junks, and the stockade, surrendered. Later in the afternoon, the boats, after destroying the forts and stockades, spiking the guns and burning the junks, proceeded up the River in company with the yacht; they came up with a war junk and burnt her, destroyed another stockade and captured a second junk. After this two of the Heads of the Sin Engs boarded the yacht and unconditionally surrendered themselves and their force (mustering some 4000 strong). The Doctor on board the Midge was directed to attend to the wounded of the enemy, and did his best to alleviate their sufferings. The boats subsequently made their way to their respective ships. The whole force engaged under Captain Woolcombe's command in this assault only amounted to one hundred and fifty men. The loss on the side of the Chinese, as far as could be estimated, amounts to about 200 killed and wounded.

The same paper says:—

"The Midge arrested the Rajah Muda of Perak in a steamer belonging to the Muntri, which the former had got the loan of some months ago but evidently did not intend to return. The steamer was brought up here as well as the Rajah; the former has been handed over to the Muntri and the latter was released by the authorities."

KHIVA.

According to the latest news received by the Russian papers from Taschkend, General Kaufmann was expected back from Khiva on the 20th of August, and was to proceed about the end of September to St. Petersburgh in order to arrange with the Government a plan of administration for the districts in Khiva which are occupied by the Russian troops. It is believed that a small garrison in Kungard, and perhaps another in Schurachan, will suffice to keep order and ensure the payment of the contribution, unless there should prove to be obstacles to the navigation of the Amoo Darya. A calculation is now being made to ascertain the cost of the Khivan expedition, and it appears that the total will amount to about 3,725,000 roubles (£500,000). A correspondent of the *Birza*, writing from Taschkend on the 8th of August, says that the insurrection in the Khanate of Khokand is daily growing more formidable.

The *Russian Invalid* publishes a detailed report from General Kaufmann on the expedition against the Turcomans. The General says that on learning the true state of affairs in Khiva after the occupation of the capital, he became convinced that in order to enable the Khan to comply with the demands made upon him by the Russian Government, it would be necessary to break the power of the Turcomans, which was far greater than that of the Khan himself. Describing a night attack made on the Russian camp by the Turcomens on the 15th of July, General Kaufmann says that the enemy fought "with a desperate courage and energy which I had never before witnessed among the natives in Central Asia." The most critical moment of the fight was when the Turcomans pressed forward on the eighth sotnia, after killing its Colonel. The horsemen charged first, and behind them came a number of Turcoman infantry. "Barefooted, with no clothing on but a shirt, and their sleeves turned up, they rushed forward with shouts and yells, covering their eyes with their left arms, and striking blindly at everything in their way." The Russians, surprised by this sudden attack, opened their ranks, and the Turcomans fell upon the escort of General Golovatcheff, wounding him in the hand and two staff officers in the head. They were forced to retire, however, by a battalion of rifles, after a brief struggle in which they sustained severe loss. After several defeats, the Turcomans sued for peace, and the Russian general imposed on them a contribution of 310,000 roubles, one-half of which he consented should be paid in camels.

AN INTERNATIONAL CODE.

A Conference of jurists and publicists was held at Ghent on the 8th Sept., and another is to be held at Brussels on the 10th of October, the object of both meetings being to discuss questions of International law. The Ghent Conference received a very warm welcome from the inhabitants of the town, and was attended by a large number of distinguished men. Among those present the *Independance Belge* enumerates M. Asser, an Advocate and Professor of Law at Amsterdam, one of the Directors of the *Revue de Droit International et de Legislation Comparée*; M. Bluntschli, from Germany, Professor in the University of Heidelberg, the author of the *International Law Codified*, and of several other works on public law, as well national as international; M. Bessobrason, member of the Academy of St. Petersburg, author of various works on subjects connected with social science; M. Carlos Calvo, of the Argentine Republic, former Minister and corresponding member of the Institute of France, author of a theoretical and practical treatise on international law; Mr. David Dudley Field, from the United States, a barrister of New York, the author of the draught outlines of an International Code; M. Emile de Laveleye, Professor of the University of Liege, whose last book is *Les Causes de Guerre et l'Arbitrage*; Mr. Lorimer, Professor at the University of Edinburg, whose *Institutes of Law* is described as one of the most original and philosophical works that has recently appeared; Signor Mancini, Deputy of the Italian Parliament, former Minister, Professor of International Law at the University of Rome, one of the founders of the National Italian School of Jurists; and M. Rollin Jacquemyns, the Editor in chief of the *Revue de Droit International et de Legislation Comparée*, published at Ghent. All the members of the Conference agreed in recognizing the possibility and urgency of constituting a free association without any official character which might serve as the centre of a scientific movement to promote both public and private international law. The first and chief business they had was to draw up and pass the rules of the Association. This task they accomplished on the 10th of September, and from that time the Institute dates its existence. Little more than this preliminary work could be accomplished, but the founders of the institution did not separate until they had taken steps to settle what is to be done for future meetings. Geneva was fixed upon for the next Conference, which will be held on the 31st of August, 1874. One important resolution taken by the Institute was to appoint eight of its members as delegates to meet the jurists and publicists of the Brussels Conference on the 10th of October next, to express sympathy with them, to share in their labours, and aid them as far as possible in attaining the objects they have in view. The promoters of the Brussels Conference are Americans. The movement originated at New York on the 15th of May last. The following persons, David Dudley Field, LL.D., Theodore Dwight Woolsey, D.D., LL.D., Emory Washburn, LL.D., William Beach Lawrence, LL.D., and the Rev. James B. Miles, D.D., were, at a meeting held on that day, appointed a Committee to invite publicists from different nations, to meet at a time and place to be agreed upon for consultation upon the best method of preparing an International Code, and the most promising means of procuring its adoption. The resolutions passed were as follow—"that we have heard with great satisfaction the Rev. Dr. Miles' account of his mission to Europe on behalf of international justice, and that we express our cordial conviction of the wisdom of the principles and the reasonableness of the plans which he has communicated to us; that the movement of affairs, the studies of thoughtful men, and the tendencies of public opinion call for a new and earnest consideration of the usages and laws of nations especially in regard to war, and for a new international code especially in respect to arbitration; that in the opinion of this meeting the establishment of an international code, containing among its provisions the recognition of arbitration as the means of settling international disputes, is an object of the highest interest and importance; that with a view to the formation of such a code—it is expedient that a meeting should be called for consultation upon the best method of preparing it, and the most promising means of procuring its adoption; that such a meeting be held at a time and place to be hereafter agreed upon, to which publicists from different nations shall be invited, and that a committee of five appointed to act for this country in the issuing of invitations and in making arrangements for the meeting, which committee shall have power to add to their number." In pursuance of these resolutions the Committee fixed on the 10th day of October next, at Brussels, as the time and place of meeting. At the meeting held at Brussels on the 17th inst., a sub-committee drew up the following provisional programme of the subjects to be discussed:—1. Discussion on the principle of the codification of the law of nations, and examination of the best system to be employed in the preparation and editing of a code of the law of nations; 2, discussion on the principle of international arbitration, the foundation of courts of arbitration, procedure to be followed, means of securing the execution of decrees arbitral; 3, classification of subjects to be considered, the formation of committees intrusted with the study of the questions to be decided, and the appointment of reporters.—*Times.*

THE KING OF ITALY AT VIENNA AND BERLIN.

The King of Italy left Vienna on Sunday evening and arrived in Berlin on the following afternoon. At Vienna the cordiality of the Emperor and his guest is said to have been the subject of general remark. At a Court dinner on the 19th, the Emperor proposed the health of the King in the following words:—"To the health of his Majesty the King of Italy, our illustrious guest, brother and friend for ever." The King of Italy, in reply, said, "To the health of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, our brother and the friend of our heart for ever." On Sunday evening the Emperor, the Archdukes, and the highest dignitaries of the empire, accompanied the King to the Northern railway station on his departure for Berlin. A large crowd also assembled on the platform and cheered his Majesty. He has been appointed honorary colonel of the 13th Regiment, one of the oldest in the Austrian army, and the King has, on his part, bestowed many decorations upon the officers who took part in a review given in his honour on Saturday morning. The Empress was unable, through illness, to be present during the festivities in honour of the Italian monarch. Some of the Clerical party have alleged that her Majesty's illness was "only a pretty, ladylike stratagem contrived to avoid the necessity of doing the honours of her husband's Court to the excommunicated Sovereign by whose long career of usurpation her sister's husband, King Francis of Naples, and so many other legitimate princes have been hurled from the throne." The *Times* correspondent, however, asserts that her Majesty was suffering from slight symptoms of cholera. Some of the more rabid Ultramontanes did not deny the Empress's illness, but affected to trace her infirmity to the "finger of Providence" visiting on the Emperor, through the person dearest to him, the reception awarded to a Sovereign who, they say, "*a mangé du Pape*, and will be sure to find his meal indigestible throughout his lifetime—and after it."

King Victor Emmanuel had a cordial reception on his arrival in Berlin on Monday. There were immense crowds in the streets. The Emperor, Princes, and generals received the King, who drove in an open carriage, with the Emperor and Crown Prince, to the Schloss. There was hearty cheering along the whole route, and German and Italian flags were displayed throughout the city. In the evening the Emperor and the King visited the Opera House incognito, and took their seats in a side box. Immediately, however, on their appearance the whole house rose and warmly cheered their Majesties, a demonstration of quite an unprecedented character in Berlin. King Victor Emmanuel stepped forward to the front of the box, and bowed several times in acknowledgment. On Tuesday morning his Majesty drove about Berlin, went to the Zoological Gardens, and inspected the public monuments of the city. In the afternoon he visited the Crown Princess, and afterwards received the Diplomatic Body. In the evening there was a state dinner in his honour at the Royal Palace at which many officers of distinction were present. Subsequently there was a state performance at the Opera House. The King and the Emperor were loudly cheered by the audience on their entry into the Royal box. The Emperor sat on the right hand of the King and the Crown Prince on his left. Afterwards his Majesty went into the proscenium box, where he sat at the right of the Crown Princess. The King and the Emperor remained until the close of the performance, during which they held an animated conversation. On Wednesday his Majesty went to Potsdam, where a military review was held. Field-Marshals Wrangel, Moltke, and Manteuffel and a great number of superior officers, were present. The King afterwards dined at the New Palace, where, besides their Majesties and the Royal Family, there were present several field-marshals and generals. A ballet performance succeeded the dinner, and on entering the theatre the King of Italy led in the Crown Princess, who sat on the left of the Emperor, with the King at her right.

King Victor Emmanuel and his suite are said to have expressed their surprise and gratification at the cordiality and enthusiasm with which the entire population of Berlin appear to have received them, and telegrams from Rome state that much satisfaction has been expressed in Italy at the reception the King has met with in Germany. The municipality of Rome has thanked the Mayor of Berlin for the welcome accorded to his Majesty in that city. The visit of the King to Berlin will not, we are informed in the Berlin telegrams, lead to any formal treaty of alliance or to any understanding with a view to aggressive measures against France. The two powers, Italy and Germany, will merely agree upon the policy to be adopted in connection with certain contingencies. For instance with regard to the Papal election they would oppose the selection of a French Ultramontane to succeed the present Pope. The *Provincial Correspondence* says that the earnest and resolute peace policy which the German Emperor has inscribed on the banner of the Empire has led to a new and firm union between Russia and Austria, and that confidence in the earnestness and strength of that united policy has now been the means of creating a new and firm bond of union between Austria and Italy. The King of Italy's visit, the *Correspondence* adds, may be regarded as a fresh security for the pursuance of a decisive and effective peace policy. There would only be an occasion for more precise diplomatic conventions in the event of peace appearing to be actually threatened from some quarter or other. Fortunately, this is not at present the case.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

A NEW WAY TO PAY SMALL DEBTS.

(Saturday Review.)

The demand that the working classes should be relieved from the criminal penalties attached to conspiracies for the purpose of intimidation or coercion has just been followed up by a proposal that they should also be enabled to refuse to pay any debts they may incur without running the risk of imprisonment. Singular as it may appear, a Select Committee of the House of Commons has been persuaded to lend its countenance to the second of these propositions. The report of this Committee is certainly a remarkable example of Parliamentary wool-gathering. As an exercise in English composition it is deplorable, and the reasoning is on a level with the writing. We will endeavour to convey some idea of this signular document. The committee have come to the conclusion that imprisonment for small debts ought to be abolished, and the following are their principal reasons for this recommendation:—

1. "That the administration of the law relating to imprisonment for debt by County Court judges is unequal and uncertain in its results." This observation applies more or less to the administration of law in all its branches. There are no means of obtaining absolute equality and certainty even in the case of judges of the highest class; but it has not yet been proposed on this account to abolish all law. The inefficient administration of a law is an argument, not for its abolition, but for the appointment of more capable or careful administrators.

2. "That the mode of procedure on judgment summonses does not ensure sufficient evidence of the means of payment of the debtor, especially with regard to his indebtedness to other creditors, being brought before the County Court judge before entering an order of commitment." This is only a way of saying that the County Court has no machinery for seizing small estates of a few shillings or a few pounds, and dividing them among creditors, and the Committee do not venture to recommend such an obvious absurdity. As the law at present stands, it is first come, first served. If a debtor has had a judgment against him, and if, having the means to pay the debt, he refuses or neglects to pay the same, he is liable to imprisonment. The debtor is required to pay his creditors in the order in which they sue him, until his means are exhausted, if he can prove that he has no money left, he cannot be imprisoned.

3. "That the numerous commitments to prison in default of payment of small debts entail an expense upon the taxpayers and ratepayers of the country which it is unjust and inexpedient that they should continue to bear." The refusal of a debtor to pay a debt which he has the means of paying is a criminal offence, and it is difficult to see why it should be more unjust that the community should bear the expense of punishing offenders of this class than the expense of punishing other offenders.

4. "That there is inequality in the law in relation to the remedies against debtors for large and small sums, which presses with undue severity upon the latter." It is true that there is no bankruptcy system for small debtors; but it must be remembered that the release of a bankrupt from any part of his obligations is now left to the voluntary action of his creditors, and there is nothing to prevent a small debtor from trying to arrange a composition with his creditors if they are willing to agree to it.

5. "That the frequency of the commitments to prison of the same debtors shows that imprisonment for debt is not always deterrent to the dishonest debtor while it often inflicts unmerited punishment upon the honest debtor." These are two remarks which have no connexion with each other. The first might be appended as a marginal note to the whole body of judicial statistics. The same persons are continually imprisoned for theft; therefore the punishment is not always deterrent, and the Select Committee would, we suppose, on this ground propose that imprisonment for theft should be abolished. As to the second remark, it is a mere dogmatic assertion, and no evidence is adduced to prove it. Innocent persons will from time to time suffer under any law, but there is no reason to suppose that this "often" happens in the case of small debtors in the County Courts.

6. "That in many districts of England and Wales debts are contracted, and an undue and unnecessary amount of credit given, often without the knowledge of the principal debtor, and it is expedient such dealing and credit should be checked." This implies, we presume, that husbands should no longer be held responsible for debts contracted by their wives, and of course if this rule is to be laid down, it must be applied to all classes alike. It opens up, therefore, rather a wide question, on which the opinion of the public is, we suspect, scarcely so far advanced as that of the Committee, and which we need not argue just now. We agree with the Committee, however, that it is expedient that the dealings they mention should be checked; for that reason we think it is not desirable that the existing check should be removed. That check consists in the husband's knowledge that, if he allows his wife to contract debts beyond their means, he may find himself in prison, and in the wife's knowledge that her husband's liberty depends upon her discretion.

7. "That in giving the credit mentioned in the last resolution, the creditor to a great extent relies upon imprisonment for debt as a means whereby, in case of default, he will be entitled to recover the amount due to him." If he did not rely on this, he would of course have nothing else, in a vast number of cases, to rely upon; for small debtors usually belong to a shifty and wandering class, without fixed homes or any property which can be seized

RUSSIA.

(*Standard Correspondent.*)

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.

There is perhaps no city in Europe which offers more striking contrasts at different seasons of the year than St. Petersburg. Whoever wishes to see the northern capital at its best should come in winter, between Christmas and the Carnival, after the frost has well set in and before it breaks up. No one cares about the cold. The poor man in his sheep-skin thinks no more of it than the rich man in his sables, and even a frost of 25 deg. below zero prevents no one from keeping his engagements unless he wants a pretext for doing so. But, unfortunately, tourists generally find it more convenient to come in summer, when the town is given up to the tender mercies of water and gas companies, to paviours, bricklayers, painters, and all sorts of people who make life a burden to those unlucky individuals whose avocations oblige them to remain in town. All who have the means of making their escape go away for two or three months in the summer, and in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg there are country houses to suit all tastes and all pockets. The wealthy man takes a house at Peterhoff, Pavlovsky, Tsarkoe Selo, or some other place of fashionable resort, while the poor employé instals his family in some humble lodging in the outskirts of the town, where they can see green trees, breathe fresh air, and, perhaps, get a glimpse of the Neva.

During the season the town residents are all dispersed, the theatres are closed, the clubs are unfrequented, there is nothing in the papers, and when the sun does not shine, and that happens very often, there are hardly any elements of dulness wanting. So long as the Imperial family remain at Tsarkoe Selo things are not so bad, for the movements of the Court have a great fascination for the public of St. Petersburg; but when they are gone everything changes. Their departure is like the beginning of a great thaw; there is an end to all life and vigour.

But what the public have lost the Imperial family have gained. His Majesty, who gets through as much hard work as any man in the empire, is in his favourite residence in the Crimea, where for a few weeks he can remain in the undisturbed enjoyment of the repose he need so much. Livadia is a most delightful residence, a small mansion, standing on an eminence commanding a view of the Black Sea, affords accommodation for the Imperial family alone, the few ladies and gentlemen who accompany their Majesties residing in ornamental cottages in the garden. Here you forget that you are in Russia, for, sheltered from the winds which sweep down the whole country from north to south, Livadia is the favoured with the climate of Italy, and it is principally on this account that the Empress, whose health is very delicate, comes here every year; and the quiet the Emperor can enjoy here in the bosom of his family makes it a retreat to which his Majesty willingly returns.

There is a peculiar interest attached to the stay of their Majesties this autumn, as it is the last season they can pass in the society of their only daughter, who has spent so much of her happy childhood here. The departure of her Imperial Highness will, indeed, be a great loss, not only to her august parents, of whom she has always been the favourite child, and to those who know her intimately, all of whom are devotedly attached to her, but to a much larger circle, who will miss the kind words and the bright and cheering smile which always accompanied the many acts of goodness that were dictated by the tenderness and sympathy of her kind and loving heart. Her extreme good nature and the frank simplicity of her manners will render the Grand Duchess a great favourite wherever she may be, and she will undoubtedly be as much beloved in her new country as she is in the land of her birth. Her Imperial Highness possesses personal attractions of no mean order, and no pains have been spared to render her education as complete as possible. Her studies have been conducted by a lady of superior intelligence, and up to the last year of her unmarried life she has been instructed by some of the most eminent professors of St. Petersburg. It is not unusual for Russian ladies to be acquainted with two or even three foreign languages; but the Grand Duchess converses in Italian, in addition to French and German, and speaks English almost without a foreign accent. She has indeed always had a predilection for our language and literature, and there are few English authors of note of whom she has not some knowledge. Like her bridegroom elect, the Grand Duchess is an excellent musician, and she has always shown a preference for classical music.

This year the Imperial family assemble in the Crimea in larger numbers than usual, to celebrate the silver wedding of the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaevitch, the Emperor's eldest brother. Nearly all the members of both branches of the Imperial family are present, her Majesty the Queen of the Hellenes among the number.

Orianda, the residence of the Grand Duke Constantine, joins Livadia. It is also a very beautiful place, grander than Livadia, but not so pleasing. Orianda is a palace, Livadia a cottage. Each is beautiful in its way, but at Orianda you fancy you ought to put on your *habit hooké*, if you have one, while at Livadia you feel that a more comfortable costume is better suited to the place.

The beginning of the season at St. Petersburg will be dull. The Italians commence their campaign on the 6th of October, but beyond appearing at the opera now and then the fashionable world will probably give no sign of life before the return of the Court at the end of November, and will most likely reserve themselves for the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh, who, we hear, may be expected in St. Petersburg towards the end of December, perhaps between Christmas Old and Christmas New Styles.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

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1439 Shahpore, Lihon—W. Nicol & Co.

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1265 Victoria Cross, Barns, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

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NOT FIXED.

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1761 Castlemaine, Pugh—The Captain.
1959 Coldinghaw, Rice—Sir Charl s Forbes & Co.
693 Hiawatha, Unwens—The Captain.
422 Queen of Ceylon, Muir—Forbes & Co.
1214 Rajpoot, Andrews—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle, Wilbash—W. Nicol & Co.
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148 Calcutta, Henderson—B. I. S. N. Co.

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706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khulifa.

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453 Mula, Morrison—Essa bin Khulifa.

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865 Boadicea, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.

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1033 Nubia, Hall—P. & O. Co.

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763 Arabia, Martinez—Volkart Brothers.

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685 Punjaub, Gavin—B. I. S. N. Co.

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448 Corvette Zarsco, Correa de Silva (P. G. Boat).
130 Hercules, Robert.
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1060 Killarney, O'Neill.
1640 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1202 Pera, Methvan—P. & O. Co.
475 Sir B. Frere, Hammond—H. E. H. Dada.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

248 Africa, Ranchaust—Tharia, Topon.

FOR ADEN, JEDDA AND HOODOODA.

488 Fazel Currim, Pead—H. A. C. Cadoo.

NOT FIXED.

281 Diamant, Coury—Shaboo Sedick.
132 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.
275 Jane, Batat—H. A. N. Mahomed.

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260 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Dowsing.
408 Sind (ordinary).
1874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Turret Ship.)
2187 Magdala, Jarvis—(Turret Ship.)

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
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PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

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LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 3 months' notice with drawal ..3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ..4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. do. ..4½ " "

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

W. BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

AMERICAN DRILLS, OIL, TOBACCO, ROSIN, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

100 Bales PEPPERELL DRILLS,
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CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with powers of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

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POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.

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Bombay, 16th August 1865.

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	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 3	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st July 1872.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital ..... £ 50,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets .....Rs. 9,671,000

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

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And the amount of Claims by Death during the same period was £1,192,649-12-6

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And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

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No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to the Assured.

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1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

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7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claim Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the Sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

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The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

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Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

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THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The determination of the Company to issue to Europeans in India Policies of Assurance at the same rates as are charged for English risks, has been commented on by the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and Professor F. J. Mouat, M.D., F.R.C.S., in the following way:—

His Lordship writes—

"I am not oppressed by doubts with reference to the expediency of the course pursued by the Positive Assurance Company, in placing their rates in India on the same footing as those admitted for England."

"The liberal views taken by the Directors, which I believe to be safe at the same time, have consequently afforded me the utmost satisfaction, and enlist my warmest support."

The Professor writes—

"I have no hesitation in declaring my conviction that to the best of my professional judgment, based upon a considerable knowledge and careful study of the subject, from a purely professional point of view, the basis of action of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, in extending its business to European Lives in India at English rates, is sound and secure."

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

No entire Forfeiture of Policies, and Lapsed Policies revived without Fine.

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All Net Premiums Invested in Government Paper, and lodged with Official Trustee to meet Claims.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Four Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS
Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

THE RECEIPTS OF THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE FOR THE GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES HELD BY THAT OFFICER ON BEHALF OF POLICY-HOLDERS, AND CONSTITUTING THE 80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID, ARE FILED IN THE POSITIVE OFFICE, AND ARE ACCESSIBLE TO ALL CONCERNED.

THE POSITIVE RATES AND VALUE OF EUROPEAN LIFE IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS.

It is a very noticeable and significant fact that in the Statements and Figures brought forward as the "Experience" of Established Offices, deductions have neither been made for Extra Claims brought about by the horrors of 1857, nor a full detail given year by year, of the number of deaths, so as to put the public in the way of knowing whether or not the "Experience" mortality of late years has been in a less ratio than that of previous ones. That it cannot have been in the same proportion must be apparent to those convinced of the increased and increasing value of European Life in India. Even the Medical opinion in the matter, opposed to that of Professor Mouat, admits that a diminution in the mortality of the Assuring Classes is certain.

It is very necessary to point out an important fact, and one which has always been brought forward as prominently as possible, although much misunderstanding on the point still exists.

Allusion is made to the Positive-English rates as special rates and subjoined is a Table showing the comparison of the Positive charges, with the average English rates of Five Standard Offices doing an Indian business.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE TERM OF LIFE, WITH PROFITS. ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO ASSURE £100 OR Rs. 1,000 AT DEATH.

Age	English rates of Office No. 1	English rates of Office No. 2	English rates of Office	English rates of Office No. 4	English rates of Office No. 5	Average English rate of Five Offices.	Whole world rates of the Positive business.	Positive percentage for "world" business.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21	1 18 9	1 9 8	1 19 1	1 19 6	1 19 6	1 19 3	2 5 0 or Rs. 22-8	15 per ct.

The Positive then, strictly speaking, assures European Lives in India at Positive-English rates, or at a uniform rate for the whole world, England, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, &c. &c. &c.

In further explanation of the point, it will be well to adopt the language of the Company's Chairman in London, as it exactly expresses the case:

"This Company has, after most careful consideration, determined upon issuing to Europeans in India, Policies of Assurance *at the same rates as charged by them for English risks.*"

Looking at the Positive Security set aside for Policy-holders, the advantages secured by a world-wide business, the general equity of the "Positive" system, and the trading power of the Company's large capital, the interest of the assured and assuring in Great Britain are not placed at real disadvantage, owing to the rates being above those current in other English Offices.

If in the mooted question of what are just rates for India, the experience of a Life Office is to be admitted, it will be obviously but fair to review the operations of 12 post 24 recent years. If the latter period be surveyed, the public will take care to be satisfied with nothing but a full detail of the death number made use of. Due allowance must then be made for the mutiny massacres, and other disasters of times long gone by, and the point regarding what the Positive rates really are, taken into account. The result would produce matter for less partial and unfair comparison, if not a forced admission on the part of even our Assurance opponents of the adequacy of the Positive rates.

The Assuring classes in India meanwhile naturally continue to seek, and they insist upon knowing (now, more forcibly than ever) the reasons which justify a continuance of the present rates charged by other Offices, inconsistent as they are with the acknowledged enhanced value of European life in this country even on the showing of their own advocates and the facilities afforded for removal to healthier stations or to Europe in case of sickness.

If such life in India be of less value than it is in Great Britain, it would appear that the Positive has just done the right thing for India in particular, by establishing its universal premium charges at a percentage *above* ruling English rates, so as to cover any supposed unfavourable conditions arising from residence in any part of the world. The conviction that the time has at length arrived for the establishment of juster contracts between Assurers and Assured is daily and hourly gaining ground, and the question of existing rates is perhaps the strongest feature in the equity demanded. The former times are gone by, and the Positive is the first Assurance Office which has determined to recognize the change.

It submits that its rates, as whole-world rates, are in the first place adequate for India—that regarding the net premiums of Policy-holders as their special and sacred property (not the property of the Company for trading purposes) and, in such aspect, investing them in Government Paper in trust, that considering the joint advantage to be secured for Share and Policy-holders by the trading power of the Company's large Capital, and the outer fortification to the system, provided by the investment in Consols of £20 out of every £100 that is paid by way of paid-up Capital so as to form a Guarantee Fund (available only on the improbable consequence of a very sudden mortality affecting the Life Funds,) the Positive, in the face of much opposition, establishes and offers to all, those self-same equitable measures and advantages which the assuring world, especially in India, is now emphatically claiming.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, full Copy of Opinions of Lord Sandhurst and Dr. Mouat, and all necessary information may be obtained on Application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Treacher's building.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will CLOSE on 15TH NOVEMBER 1873, and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date. The next Division of Profits will take place in 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,533 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and